

Reading list

- [Reproducible Computational Workflows with Continuous Analysis](#), Brett K. Beaulieu-Jones & Casey S. Greene. bioRxiv 056473
- [Introducing eLife's first computationally reproducible article](#)
- [Reproducible Document Stack: towards a scalable solution for reproducible articles](#)
- [The Turing Way](#) – a lightly-opinionated guide to reproducible data science; led by Kirstie Whitaker (@kirstie_j #TheTuringWay)
- [Making Reproducibility Reproducible](#) – written by the Gigantum Team @gigantumscience
- [Reproducibility: automated.](#)
- [2014: What scientific idea is ready for retirement?](#) (defining different types of reproducibility).
- [The possibility and desirability of replication in the humanities.](#) Rik Peels & Lex Boulter. *Palgrave Communications* 4, 95 (2018).
- [Resist calls for replicability in the humanities.](#) Sarah de Rijcke & Bart Penders. *Nature* 560, 29 (2018)

<https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.8299226>



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Reproducible Computational Workflows with Continuous Analysis

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“Reproducing experiments is vital to science.”

Beaulieu-Jones & Greene, 2016

“Scientific results and evidence are strengthened if they are reproduced and confirmed by several independent researchers.”

The Turing Way Book

Reproducible Computational Workflows with Continuous Analysis, Brett K. Beaulieu-Jones, Casey S. Greene, bioRxiv 056473; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/056473>

The Turing Way, a lightly-opinionated guide to reproducible data science: <https://the-turing-way.netlify.com>

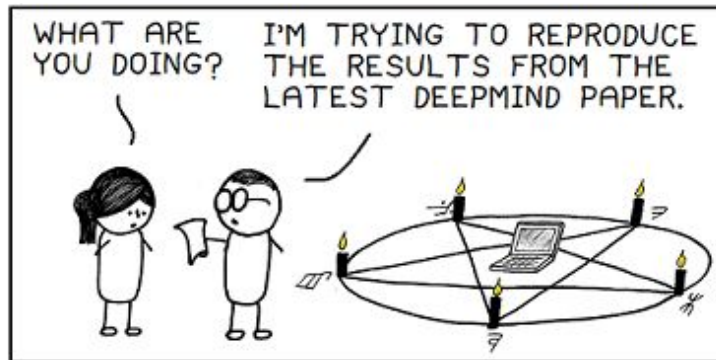
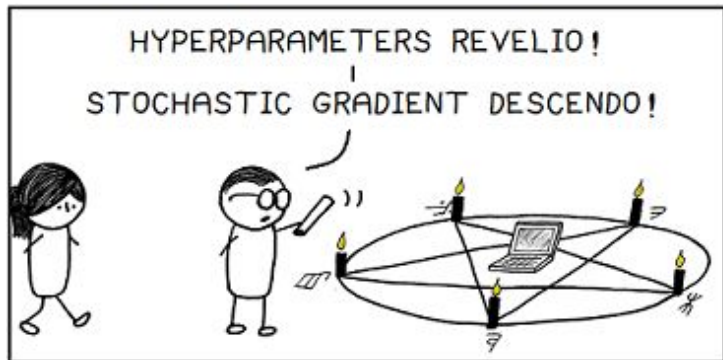
@eLifeInnovation #OAI11 #TheTuringWay



Some definitions

		Data	
		Same	Different
Analysis	Same	Reproducible	Replicable
	Different	Robust	Generalisable

Reproducing results from a paper is difficult



It is a communication problem

METHODS

Animals. This report is based on observations made on sixty-five Sprague-Dawley albino female rats. All animals were purchased from Hormone Assay Laboratories, Chicago, Illinois, and were ovariectomized at least 2 weeks before the beginning of experimentation. During the course of behavioural observation, they were housed singly in a controlled environment at 24 °C with a reversed 12 hr light-dark cycle (lights off at 9 a.m.). Free access to laboratory chow and water was allowed at all times.

Preparation. The animals weighed between 260 and 320 g at the time of surgery. They were anesthetized with intraperitoneal Nembutal (35 mg/kg body wt.), and their heads were secured in a Kopf stereotaxic frame such that the skull was level between the bregma and lambda. Craniotomy was made in the parietal area, and the dura was incised while preserving the sagittal sinus.

Monopolar electrodes were constructed from 10% iridium-platinum wire 178 μm thick, coated with Teflon except for the cut tip. Impedance of each electrode was 25–27 k Ω at 1 kHz. In forty-eight among sixty-five animals, implantation of the electrodes was made bilaterally, aiming for the rostral part of the v.m.n., with the stereotaxic coordinates: 2.6 mm posterior (P) to the bregma, 0.6 mm lateral (L) to the mid line and 8.5 mm deep (D) from the surface of the dura. In the remaining seventeen animals, electrodes were implanted bilaterally in either the medial preoptic area (nine rats), medial thalamic nuclei (four rats), or the cerebellar cortex. Stereotaxic co-ordinates for these sites were: (1) medial preoptic area: P 0.5, L 0.6, D 7.5; (2) medial thalamic nuclei: P 4.0, L 0.5, D 7.5; (3) cerebellar cortex: P 9.0, L 1.0, D 2.5. Indifferent electrodes were made from strands of uninsulated stainless-steel wire wrapped around jeweller's screws placed in the frontal bone. Electrodes were soldered to Amphenol pins, and fixed to the skull with dental cement.

Stimulation and testing procedure. Each animal received a subcutaneous injection of either 5 or 10 μg oestradiol benzoate in sesame oil on the day of the operation. Screening tests with bilateral stimulation of v.m.n. were made on day 4 (day of injection = day 0), on which the animals were recovered from the operation and displayed weak lordosis in response to manual cutaneous stimulation of the flanks followed by the rump-tail base-perineum region (Pfaff, Montgomery & Lewis, 1977). The varying dosage of oestrogen of 5 or 10 μg was found not to result in a significant difference either in the lordosis score or quotient, so the data are combined in appropriate categories of pre- and post-stimulation.

In the animals in which facilitation of lordosis was obtained in the screening, electrical stimulation was repeated under a variety of experimental conditions. Systematic analyses were

Methods in 1979

Materials and methods

Animals

In total, 89 male and female Long-Evans Tyrosine hydroxylase (Th):Cre+ rats (hemizygous Cre+) (Witten et al., 2011; Mahler et al., 2019) and wildtype (WT) littermates were used for this study. Subjects were at least 3 months of age at the start of the experiment and were single- or paired-housed in standard Plexiglas cages on a 12 hr/12 hr light/dark cycle. Animals were maintained at ~85% of their free-feeding weight during behavioral procedures. All experimental procedures that involved rats were approved by the UC Irvine Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee and were in accordance with the National Research Council Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals.

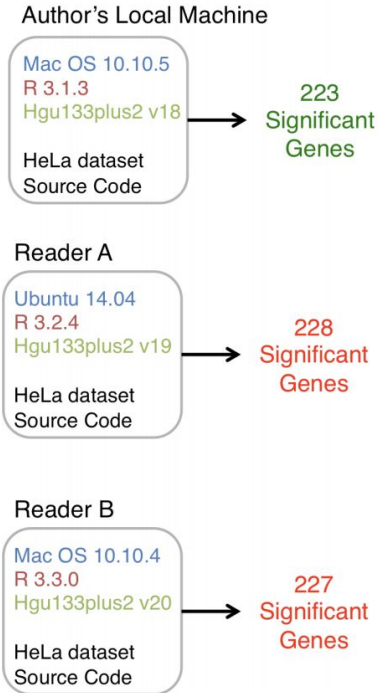
Apparatus

Behavioral procedures took place in sound- and light-attenuated Med Associates chambers (St Albans, VT, USA; ENV-007). Individual chambers were equipped with two retractable levers (Med Associates; ENV-112CM) positioned to the left and right of recessed food cup. Grain-based dustless precision pellets (45 mg, BioServ, Frenchtown, NJ, USA) were delivered into the cup using a pellet dispenser (Med Associates; ENV-203M-45). Sucrose solution (20% wt/vol) was delivered into the cup with a syringe pump (Med Associates; PHM-100). A photobeam detector (Med Associates; ENV-254-CB) positioned across the magazine entrance was used to record food-cup approaches. Chambers were illuminated by a houselight during all sessions.

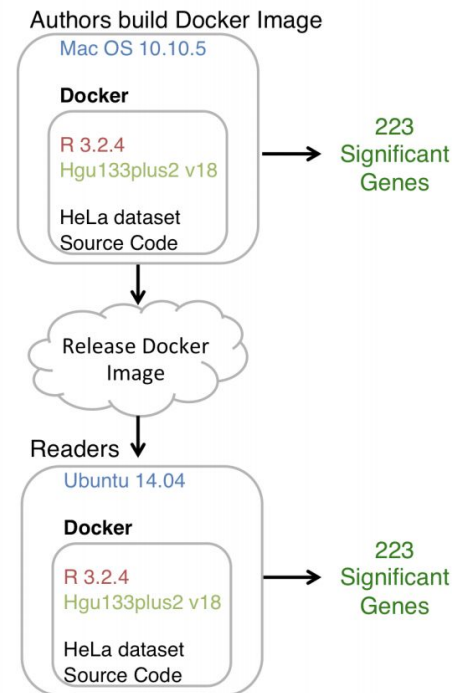
Methods in 2019

Containers: reproducible computing environments

A. CURRENT SYSTEM



B. CONTAINER-BASED APPROACH



Binder: Github repo → Docker image



Turn a Git repo into a collection of interactive notebooks

Have a repository full of Jupyter notebooks? With Binder, open those notebooks in an executable environment, making your code immediately reproducible by anyone, anywhere.

Build and launch a repository

GitHub repository name or URL

GitHub ▾

Git branch, tag, or commit

Path to a notebook file (optional)

File ▾

launch

Copy the URL below and share your Binder with others:

Fill in the fields to see a URL for sharing your Binder.



Do we want to reproduce experiments?

- Irreproducible = not true?
- Re-execution can be expensive and environmentally unfriendly
- Is anything beyond computational reproducibility achievable?

We want experiments to be reproducible, we may not want to reproduce them.

The humanities pursue meaning beyond truth. Confirming that Van Gogh painted *Sunset at Montmajour* (truth) is only the beginning. Unearthing the cultural meaning of the work requires historical context and theorizing on its message, style, aesthetics — and what the work can tell us about the artist and his world (view). The coexistence of multiple valid answers and the value of their interaction disqualify replication as a viable quality criterion.

The *sciences* pursue meaning beyond truth. Confirming that *the rat moved into a certain position* (truth) is only the beginning. Unearthing the meaning of the *behaviour* requires *experimental* context and *hypothesising on its motives, internal state and sensory experience*— and what the *data* can tell us about *rats' emotions and behaviour* (view). The coexistence of multiple valid answers and the value of their interaction ~~disqualify replication as a viable quality criterion~~ *should encourage interrogation, reuse and incorporation.*

Moving from reproduction to reuse and collaboration



Image from <https://pixabay.com/photos/house-of-cards-fragile-patience-763246/>

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Reproducible document Stack (RDS): putting code and data back into scientific narration

elifesci.org/reproducible-example

This is a reproducible document. See the original article or source.

Introduction

increase in expression upon c-Myc induction, in contrast to genes that were silent under low c-Myc conditions that did not change.

Results and discussion

Conditional expression of c-Myc in the 3-cell line P493-5

Total RNA levels following c-Myc overexpression

Digital gene expression following c-Myc overexpression

Meta-analysis of original and replicated effects

The Registered Report for the 2012 paper by Lin et al. described the experiments to be replicated (Figure 1B and 3E-F), and summarized the current evidence for these findings (Blum et al., 2015). Since that publication there have been additional studies investigating the ability c-Myc to influence the global gene expression output of cells. Similar to Lin et al. other studies have reported c-Myc dependent amplification of cellular RNA (Hart et al., 2015; 2014; Hsu et al., 2015; Nie et al., 2012; Sabó et al., 2014), although this observation was not reported in all biological systems (Fagnocchi et al., 2016; Sabó et al., 2014; Walz et al., 2014). It has been suggested c-Myc regulates specific genes that indirectly lead to RNA amplification (Sabó et al., 2014; Sabó and Amati, 2014; Walz et al., 2014). This has also been suggested of MYCN (Duffy et al., 2014; 2015). The reported differences could be a result of the intrinsic variation between cell lines in maintaining the transcriptome (Trakhtenberg et al., 2016). Indeed, a recent study reported that distinct transcriptional regulation can be accounted for by differences in promoter affinity under different c-Myc expression levels (Lorenzin et al., 2016).

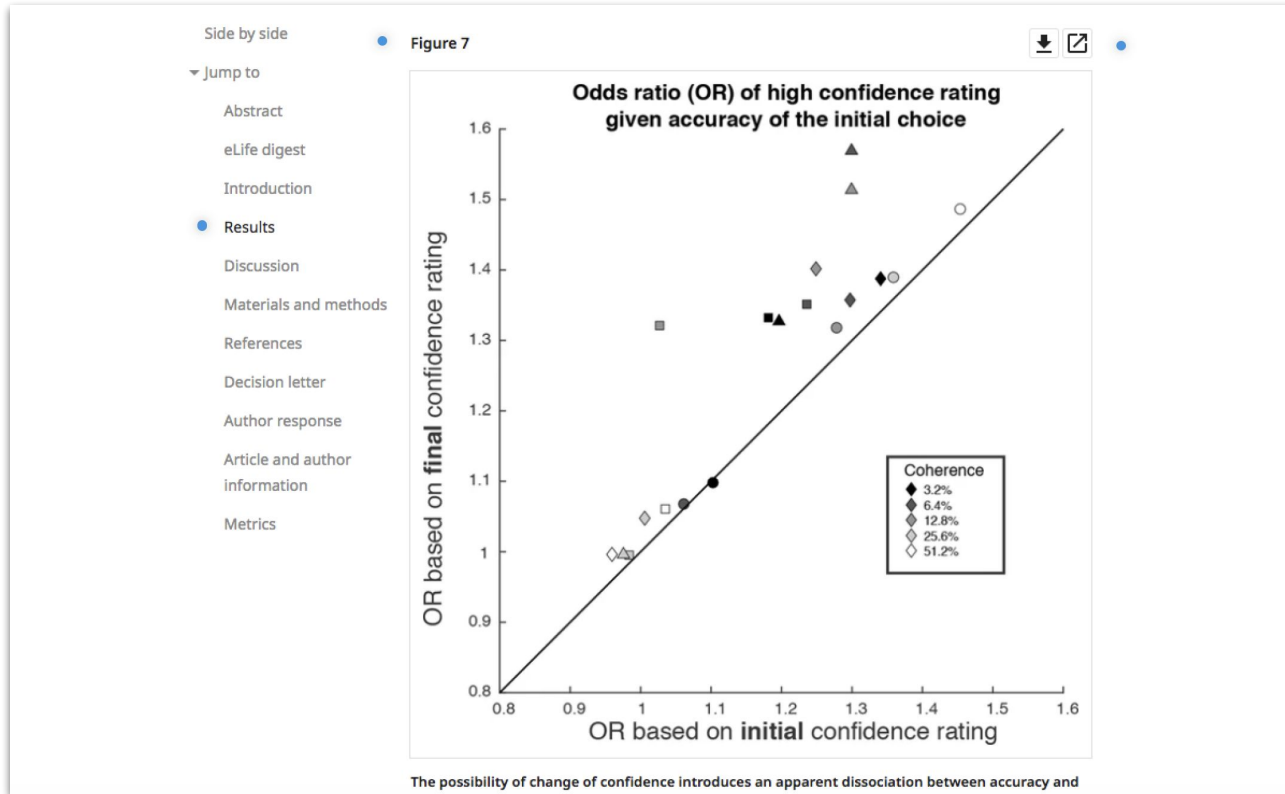
The outcome measures reported in this Replication Study will be aggregated with those from the other Replication Studies to create a dataset that will be examined to provide evidence about reproducibility of cancer biology research, and to identify factors that influence

⊙ substance

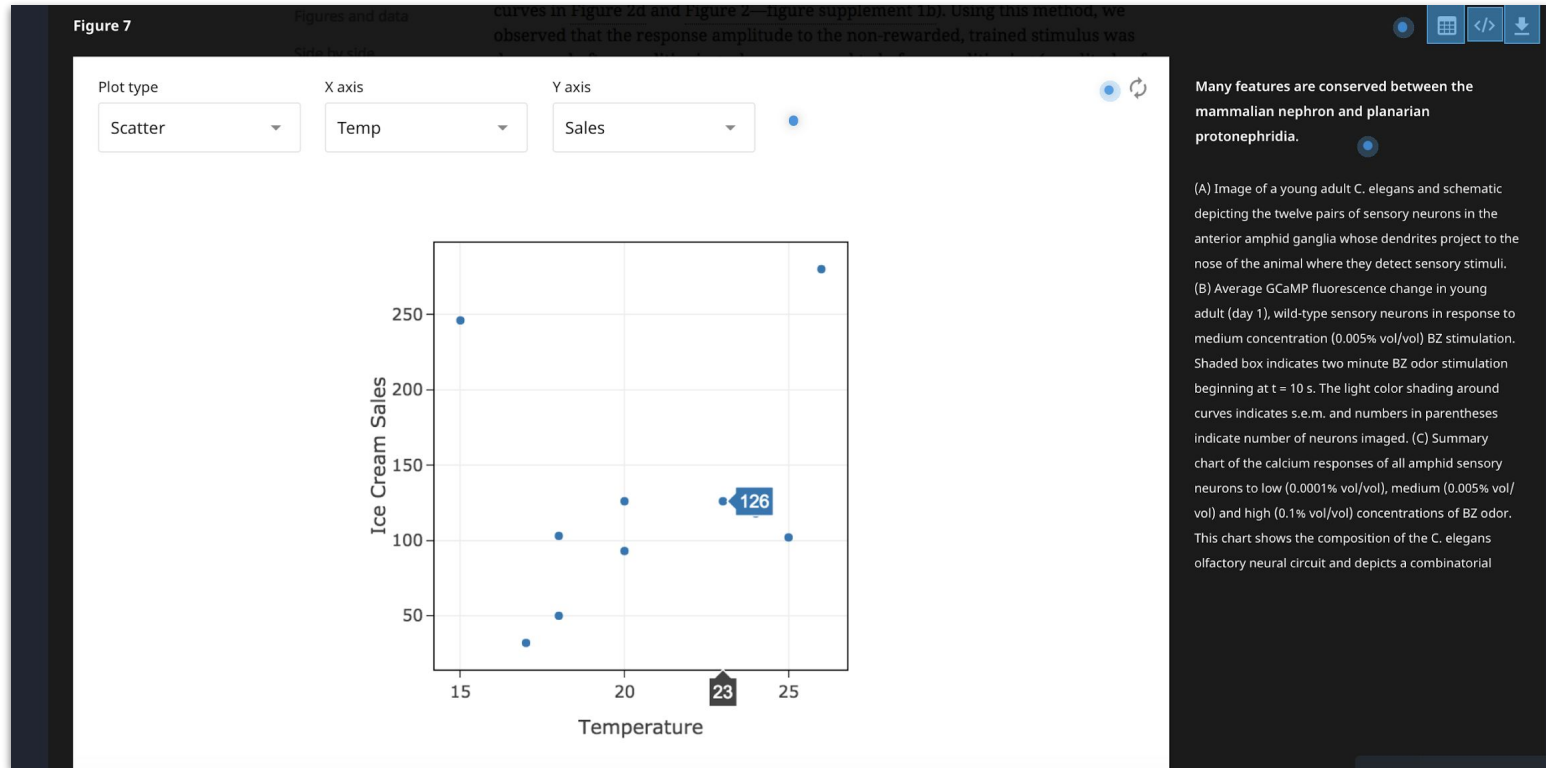
Stencila



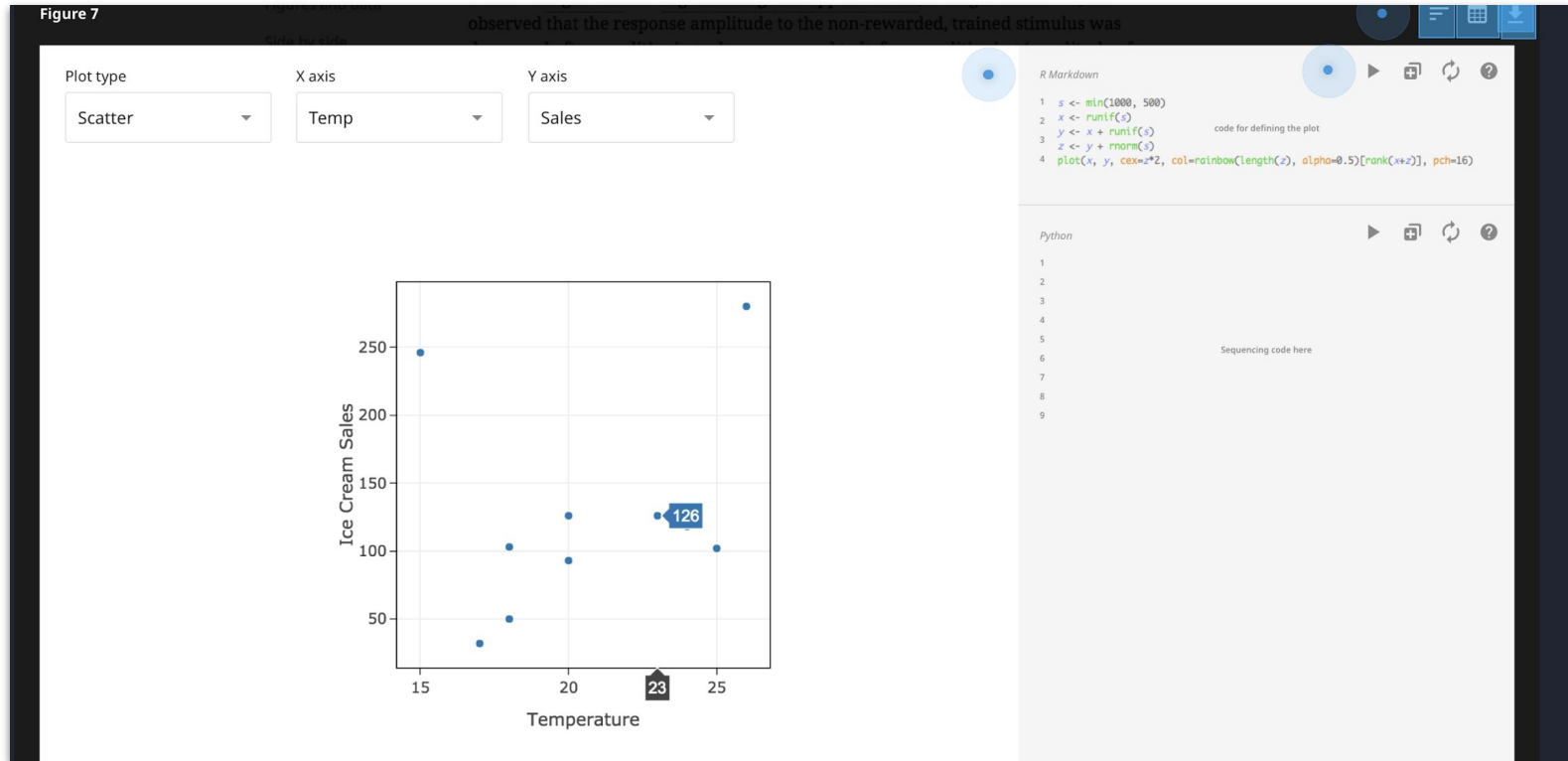
Progressive enhancement: read, interrogate and reuse



Progressive enhancement: read, interrogate and reuse



Progressive enhancement: read, interrogate and reuse



You can help

- Share your use case
- Provide feedback
- Learn about progress and opportunities to help

Sign up: elifesci.org/RDSupdates

This will take you to a form asking for your consent to be added to a mailing list for bi-monthly emails with updates about this project, including calls for contributions and feedback.

Open-source community call, June 24, 4pm BST:
elifesci.org/os-community

Questions?

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